

اللُّؤْلُؤُ وَالْمَرْجَانُ

فِيمَا اتَّفَقَ عَلَيْهِ الشَّيْخَانُ

The Translation of the Meanings of
Al-Lu'lu'wal-Marjân

Arabic-English

A Collection of Agreed upon Ahadith
from Al-Bukhari and Muslim

VOLUME: ONE

Compilation:

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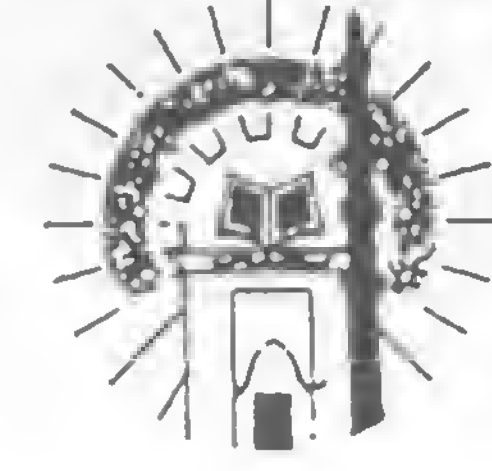
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بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

الرقم
التاريخ ١٤٩٨ / ٤ / ١٠
التوابع



المملكة العربية السعودية
الجامعة الإسلامية
بالمدينة المنورة

لمن يهمه الأمر

الدكتور محمد تقي الدين الهلالي :

الدكتور محمد محسن خان :

تقرر الأمانة العامة للجامعة الإسلامية بالمدينة المنورة أن المذكورين بعاليه كانا من ضمن العاملين بالجامعة. وأنها قد قاما أثناء ذلك بترجمة معاني القرآن الكريم باللغة الإنجليزية وترجمة صحيح البخاري بها أيضاً.

ولقد سدت بحمد الله فراغاً كبيراً يحتاج العالم الإسلامي ملئه. كما أن المذكورين يمتازان بحسن العقيدة السليمة من الشوائب، وبالصفات الحميدة.

وبناء على الرغبة أعطيا هذه الشهادة، والله ولي التوفيق.

وصلى الله وسلم وبارك على نبينا محمد وعلى آله وصحبه.

الأمين العام للجامعة

عمر محمد فلاته



TRANSLITERATION OF

CERTAIN FORMULAE AND THEIR MEANINGS

Many Prophets came before the last Prophet Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم, the name of some are mentioned in the Qur'ân. In this translation the Biblical name of these Prophets are used so as to make their identification easier for the Muslim readers. The list of the names is as follows:

S.No.	Qur'ânic Name	Name used in Noble Qur'ân	Arabic
1.	Al-Yas'â	Elisha	اليسع
2.	Ayyub	Job	ايوب
3.	Dawûd	David	داود
4.	Dhul-Kifl	Dhul-kifl	ذوالكفل
5.	Harûn	Aaron	هارون
6.	Hûd	Hud	هود
7.	Ibrâhîm	Abraham	ابراهيم
8.	Idris	Enoch	ادريس
9.	Iliyâs	Elias	الياس
10.	'Iesâ	Jesus	عيسى
11.	Ishâque	Isaac	اسحق
12.	Ismâ'îl	Ishmael	اسماعيل
13.	Lout	Lot	لوط
14.	Musâ	Moses	موسى
15.	Nûh	Noah	نوح
16.	Sâleh	Sâlih	صالح
17.	Shu'aib	Shuaib	شعيب
18.	Sulaimân	Solomon	سليمان
19.	'Uzair	Ezra	عزير
20.	Ya'qûb	Jacob	يعقوب
21.	Yahyâ	John	يحيى
22.	Yûnus	Jonah	يونس
23.	Yûsuf	Joseph	يوسف
24.	Zakariyâ	Zachariya	زكريا
25.	Muhammad	Muhammad or Ahmed	محمد او احمد

صلى الله عليه وسلم

Allâhumma aslamtu wajhî 'ilaika, wa fawwadtu amrî 'ilaika, wa 'aljatu zahrî 'ilaika raghbatan-wa rahbatan 'ilaika. Lâ malja' minka illâ 'ilaika. Allâhumma âmantu bikitâbikal-ladhî anzalta wa binabîyikal-ladhî 'arsalta.

[O Allâh! I surrender to You and trust You in all my affairs and depend upon You for Your Blessings both with hope and fear of You. There is no place of protection and safety except with You. O Allâh! I believe in the Book (the Qur'ân) You have revealed and in the Prophet (Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم) whom You have sent].

Wa ash-hadu anna Muhammadan Rasûl-ullâh.

[And I testify that Muhammad is the Messenger of Allâh].

Haiya 'alas-Salâ(h).

[Come for the prayer]

Lâ hawla walâ qûw wata illâ billâh.

[There is neither might nor any power except with Allâh].

Allâhumma Rabba hâdhihi-dda-watit-tâmmati was-salâtil-qâ'imati, âti Muhammadanil-wasîlata wal-fadîlata, wab'athhu maqâman Mahmûda nil-ladhî wa'adt-tahu.

[O Allâh! Lord of this perfect call and of the regular prayer which is going to be established! Kindly give Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم the right of intercession and superiority and send him (on the Day of Judgement) to the best and the highest place in Paradise which You promised him].

Sami'allâhu-liman hamidah.

[Allâh heard those who sent praises to Him].

Rabbanâ wa laka-l-hamd.

[O our Lord! All the praises are for You].

Allâhumma bâ'id bainî wa baina khatâyâyâ kamâ bâ'adt-ta baina-l-mashriqi wal-maghribi. Allâhumma naqqinî min khatâyâ kamâ yunaqqa-ththawbul-abyadu minad-danas. Allâhumma-ghsil khatâyâyâ bil-mâ'i wath-thalji wal-barad.

TRANSLITERATION

Transliterating Arabic words the following system of symbols has been used:

1. Consonants

Arabic script	English symbol	English words having similar sounds
أ	a'*	—
ب	b	bless
ت	t	true
ث	th	think
ج	j	judge
ح	h**	—
خ	kh	—
د	d	dear
ذ	dh	this
ر	r	road
ز	z	is
س	s	safe
ش	sh	show
ص	s**	—
ض	d**	—
ط	t**	—
ظ	z**	—
ع	a'***	—
غ	gh	—
ف	f	free
ق	q**	—
ك	k	care
ل	l	light
م	m	moon
ن	n	nice

[O Allâh! Set me apart from the sins (faults) as east and west are set apart from each other and cleanse me from sins as a white garment is cleaned of dirt (after thorough washing). O Allâh! Wash off my sins with water, snow and hail].

9. *Al-hamdu lillâhi Rabbil-‘âlamîn.*

[All praises and thanks be to Allâh, the Lord of ‘Âlamîn (mankind, jinns and all that exists)].

10. *At-tahîyyâtu lillâhi was-salawâtu wat-taiyibâtu. As-salâmu ‘alaika aiyuhan-Nabîyu wa rahmatu-llâhi wa barakâtuhu. As-salâmu ‘alainâ wa ‘ala ‘ibâdillâh-is-sâlihîn.*

[All the compliments, prayers and good things are due to Allâh; peace be on you, O Prophet, and Allâh’s Mercy and Blessings be on you. Peace be on us and on the true pious devotees of Allâh].

11. *Allâhumma innî a‘ûdhu bika min ‘adhâbil-qabri, wa a‘ûdhu bika min fitnatil-masîh-id-dajjâl, wa a‘ûdhu bika min fitnatil-ma‘iyâ wal-mamâtî. Allâhumma innî a‘ûdhu bika minal-mâ‘thami wal-maghrami.*

[O Allâh! I seek Your Protection against the punishment of the grave and against the *Fitnah* (trial and affliction etc.) of *Masih Ad-Dajjâl* and the *Fitnah* (trial and afflictions etc.) of life and death. O Allâh, I seek Your Protection against sins and debts].

12. *Allâhumma innî zalamtu nafsî zulman kathiranw-wa lâ yaghfirudh-dhunûba illâ anta, faghfirli maghfiratam-min ‘indika, war-hamnî innaka antal-Ghafûr-ur-Rahîm.*

[O Allâh! I have done great injustice to myself and none except You forgive sins, so please forgive me and be Merciful to me as You are the Oft-Forgiver, the Most Merciful].

13. *Lâ-ilâha illallâhu wahdahu lâ sharîka lahu, lahul-mulku wa lahul-hamdu, wa Huwa ‘ala kulli shai’in Qadîr. Allâhumma lâ mâni‘a limâ a‘taita, wa lâmu‘tiya limâ mana‘ta, wa lâ yanfa‘u dhal-jaddi minkal-jadd.*

[None has the right to be worshipped but Allâh and He has no partners in worship (nothing is to be worshipped) along with Him, for Him is the kingdom and all the praises are for Him and He is Omnipotent. O Allâh! Nobody can hold back what You give and nobody can give what You hold back, and hard efforts by anyone (or good luck or riches) for anything cannot benefit one against Your Will and Decisions].

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Arabic script	English symbol	English words having similar sounds
هـ	h	health
و	w	wealth
ي	y	youth

* This symbol represents a glottal stop (transliterated medially and finally and not represented in transliteration when initial).

** These sounds have no equivalent sounds in English.

*** The Arabic sounds represented by the symbols (' / ') and the ones mentioned in the previous note are to be learned by imitating the native speakers of Arabic, if one wants to be exact in their pronunciation.

2. Vowels

There are only six vowels in Arabic; three of them are short and the other three are long. They are symbolized in the following way:

a	approximately as in 'bad'
i	as in 'bid'
u	as in 'pull'
â	as in 'father'
î	as in 'bread'
û	as in 'pool'

CHAPTER 1. The belief. What is belief and its characteristics?

5. Narrated Abû Huraira رضى الله عنه : One day while the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم was sitting out for the people, a man came to him and asked, "What is Faith?" Allâh's Messenger صلى الله عليه وسلم replied, "Faith is to believe in Allâh, His angels, (the) meeting with Him, His Messengers and to believe in Resurrection."^[2] Then he further asked, "What is Islâm?" Allâh's Messenger صلى الله عليه وسلم replied, "To worship Allâh Alone and none else, to perform *As-Salât* (*Iqâmat as-Salât*)^[3] to pay the *Zakât*^[4] and to observe *Saum* [fasts

(١) بَابُ: الْإِيمَانِ مَا هُوَ وَبَيَانِ خِصَالِهِ

٥ - حَدِيثُ أَبِي هُرَيْرَةَ رَضِيَ اللَّهُ عَنْهُ قَالَ كَانَ النَّبِيُّ ﷺ بَارِزًا يَوْمًا لِلنَّاسِ فَأَتَاهُ رَجُلٌ فَقَالَ: مَا الْإِيمَانُ؟ قَالَ: «الْإِيمَانُ أَنْ تُؤْمِنَ بِاللَّهِ وَمَلَائِكَتِهِ وَرُسُلِهِ وَتُؤْمِنَ بِالْبَعْثِ» قَالَ: «مَا الْإِسْلَامُ؟» قَالَ: «الْإِسْلَامُ أَنْ تَعْبُدَ اللَّهَ وَلَا تُشْرِكَ بِهِ وَتُقِيمَ الصَّلَاةَ وَتُؤَدِّيَ الزَّكَاةَ الْمَفْرُوضَةَ وَتَصُومَ رَمَضَانَ» قَالَ: «مَا الْإِحْسَانُ؟» قَالَ: «أَنْ تَعْبُدَ اللَّهَ

كَأَنَّكَ تَرَاهُ، فَإِنْ لَمْ تَكُنْ تَرَاهُ فَإِنَّهُ يَرَاكَ» قَالَ: مَتَى السَّاعَةُ؟ قَالَ: «مَا الْمَسْئُولُ عَنْهَا بِأَعْلَمَ مِنَ السَّائِلِ، وَسَأُخْبِرُكَ عَنْ أَشْرَاطِهَا؛ إِذَا وَلَدَتِ الْأُمَّةُ رَبَّهَا، وَإِذَا تَطَاوَلَ رُعَاةُ الْإِبِلِ الْبَهْمُ فِي الْبُنْيَانِ، فِي خَمْسٍ لَا يَعْلَمُهُنَّ إِلَّا اللَّهُ» ثُمَّ تَلَا النَّبِيُّ ﷺ: «إِنَّ اللَّهَ عِنْدَهُ عِلْمُ السَّاعَةِ...» الْآيَةَ: ثُمَّ أَدْبَرَ. فَقَالَ: «رُدُّوهُ» فَلَمْ يَرَوْا شَيْئًا. فَقَالَ: «هَذَا جِبْرِيلُ جَاءَ يُعَلِّمُ النَّاسَ دِينَهُمْ».

(according to Islâmic teachings)] during the month of Ramadân^[1]." Then he further asked, "What is *Ihsân* (perfection)?" Allâh's Messenger صلى الله عليه وسلم replied, "To worship Allâh عز وجل as if you see Him, and if you cannot achieve this state of devotion then you must consider that He is looking at you." Then he further asked, "When will the Hour be established?" Allâh's Messenger صلى الله عليه وسلم replied, "The answerer has no better knowledge than the questioner. But I will inform you about its portents:

1. When a slave (lady) gives birth to her master.
2. When the shepherds of black camels start competing with others in the construction of higher buildings. And the Hour is one of five things which nobody knows except Allâh.

The Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم then recited: "Verily, Allâh! With Him (Alone) is the knowledge of the Hour." (31:34) Then that man left and the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم asked his companions to call him back, but they could not see anything (him). Then the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم said, "That was Jibrael (Gabriel) عليه السلام who came to teach the people their religion." (*Sahîh Al-Bukhâri, Hadîth* No. 47, Vol. 1)

Muslim community. The payment of *Zakât* is obligatory as it is one of the five pillars of Islâm. *Zakât* is the major economic means for establishing social justice and leading the Muslim society to prosperity and security. [See *Sahîh Bukhâri*, Vol. 2, Book of *Zakât* (24)].

^[1] (H.5) Again the pillars of Islâm mentioned here are four, but in another narration they are five i.e. fifth one: The pilgrimage (*Hajj*) to Makka for the one who can afford it.

^[1] Faith has more than 60 subdivisions or parts. The highest is لا اله الا الله (none has the right to be worshipped but Allah), and the lowest is to remove harmful things from the passage (*Sahih Muslim* — for details please see *Fath Al-Bâri*, Volume 1, Pages 58,59)

^[2] (H.5) In this *Hadîth* only four items of faith are mentioned while in another *Hadîth* there are six, the two not mentioned here are (a) to believe in His Books (the Torah, the Gospel, the Qur'ân and all the other holy books revealed by Allâh) (b) to believe in *Al-Qadar*, Divine Preordainments (i.e. whatever Allâh has ordained must come to pass).

^[3] (H.5) *Iqâmat-as-Salât*: The performance of *As-Salât* (the prayers). It means that:

a) Each and every Muslim, male or female, is obliged to offer his *Salât* (prayer) regularly five times a day at their specified times, the male in the mosque in congregation and the female at home. As the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم has said: "Order your children for *Salât* (prayer) at the age of seven and beat them (about it) at the age of ten." The chief (of a family, town, tribe, etc.) and the Muslim ruler of the country are held responsible before Allah in case of non-fulfilment of this obligation by the Muslims under his authority.

b) To perform the *Salât* (prayer) in a way just as Prophet Muhammad صلى الله عليه وسلم used to perform them, with all their rules and regulations i.e. standing, bowing, prostrating, sitting etc., as he صلى الله عليه وسلم has said: "Perform your *Salât* (prayer) the way you see me performing them." Please see *Ahâdith* Nos. 702, 703, 704, 723, 786 and 787, Vol. I, *Sahîh Al-Bukhâri*, And the *Salât* (prayer) begins with *Takbîr* (*Allahu Akbar*) with the recitation of *Surat-Al-Fâtiha* etc., alongwith its various postures, standing, bowing, prostrating, sitting etc. and it ends with *Taslîm* (*As-Salamo-Alikum wa Rahmatullah*). For the characteristics of *As-Salât* (the prayer) of the Prophet صلى الله عليه وسلم, see *Sahîh Al-Bukhâri*, Vol. 1.

^[4] (H.5) *Zakât*: A certain fixed proportion of the wealth and of the each and every kind of the property liable to *Zakât* of every Muslim to be paid yearly for the benefit of poor in the